Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1830. [NUMBER 2,086.

BOMBAY THEATRE,

ON MONDAY the 7th of June,

WILL BE PRESENTED THE PETITE COMEDY OF

WAYS AND MEANS,

OR A

TRIP TO DOVER,

To which will be added the Admired elo Drama of

TEKELI,

OR

THE SIEGE OF MONTGATZ.

In which will be introduced some new scenery, dresses and decorations.—The Musical Department under the direction of Mr. Bazsterica, who has kindly consented to lead the band.

TICKETS to be had at the Theatre on Saturday the 5th and Monday the 7th June.

Boxes 6 rupees	Upper Boxes 3 rupees.
Pit.. 4 rupees	Gallery.... 2 rupees.

NOTICE

TO the Creditors of HORMUSJEE BHICCAJEE MEERJEE, and others, lately trading under the name and firm of BHICCAJEE MEERJEE AND CO.

The Creditors of the late firm of BHICCAJEE MEERJEE and Company who have come in under the Deed of Trust executed by the said late firm to FRAMJEE COWASJEE and others bearing date the 23rd day of January 1827, are hereby requested to attend at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE one of the Trustees, in Appolla Street within the Fort, for the period of one month from the date hereof between the hours of eleven and five, each day, during that period, in order to compare their claims with the Books of the said late firm, in order to adjust the same and also to investigate the receipts and disbursements made by the Trustees, and to ascertain the Assets now in their hands, so as to enable the said Trustees to declare a dividend to be paid to the Creditors, who have signed the said Trust Deed, such Creditors of the said late firm, as have not come in under the said Trust Deed and signed the same, are hereby requested to attend at the said FRAMJEE COOWASJEE'S Office, during the period, and at the hours aforesaid and to sign the said Deed forthwith, so that the Amount of their respective claims may be ascertained and that they may receive their dividends in like manner with those Creditors who have already signed. It is hereby particularly requested that all persons, who are indebted to the said late firm will remit the amount of their debts forthwith to FRAMJEE COWASJEE the said Trustee,—Dated the 15th day of May 1830.

For Sale.

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Forbes, and Co.

THE undermentioned Wines just imported per "Clairmont" from Messrs. Bruce, Shaw, Hope and Co. of Leith,

Superior Old Sherry in 6 dozen Chests at ~~Rs~~ 27 per dozen quarts.

Ditto ditto 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 15 per ditto Pints.

Ditto Old Port 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 21 do. quarts.

Ditto ditto 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 13 per ditto Pints.

Ditto 1st Growth Claret 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 36 per ditto quarts.

Ditto 2d ditto do. 6 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 30 per ditto dittto.

Ditto Old Hock 3 ditto do. at ~~Rs~~ 45 per ditto ditto.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the Eleventh day od March, One thousand eight hundred antwenty nine made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein HURGOVENDASS TULSEYDASS, and others are Complainants, and HURYe DASS TULSEYDASS, and others ary Defendants, the Creditors and pecuniarlegatees of TULSEYDASS GOPALLJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant the Testator in the pleadings in the said Cause mentioned, are forthwith to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Master of the said Court in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claim their respective legacies or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Complainants Solicitor.

BOMBAY,
19TH MAY, 1830.

જાહેર•ખબર*

ફરગોવંદદાસ•તુલશીદાસ•તથા•બીજા ઓ•પુરીઆહી•કરનારા•તથા•હરીદાસ•તુલ શીદાસ•તથા•બીજાઓ•જવાબ•દેનારા•તેના ઓના•કજીઆની•ફોરટની•ડીકરી•શ્રી•મુમ બઇનો•જુડીકેટરની•ઓપરીમ•કોરટમાં•તા રીખ• ૧૧ મી•મારચ•શને• ૧૮૨૯ અંગા રજને•દીને•થાઇછે•સરવે•જેકોઇ•લોકો• તુલશીદાસ•ગોપાલદાસ•શ્રી• મુમબઇનો• કુ વેપારી•હતો•તેને•વીલ•કીધેલુછે•ને• કિ•ઉપર•કહેલા•કહેલા• કજીઆમાં•બિજા છે•તેહના•બંધકારોઓ•તથા•બરા•વાર શેદારો•હોઇ•તેમણી•પોતે• મગાર•તેના• વકીલ•આગે•ઓપરીમ•કોરટનો•માસાતર•વી રુધ•ફેનવીક•ઇસકોરિને•તાહ્યાં•કેકાણુ શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•ફોટકોટ•માગલ•આવીને• રોતાનુ•લેહણું•તથા•વારસાનાં•દાવાઓ• બરાકરે•કિ•કાયાથી•યુકરોતો•કિ•ડીકરીનાં• તપ્રાથી•દુર•રેહશે*

તારીખ• ૧૯ મી•મેકિ• ૧૮૩૦

હેય•ઇ•રામો•થહાઉરા*

પુરીઆહી•કરનારાઓનો•વકીલ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of SORABJEE DOSSABHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to DADABHOY MANOCKJEE Attorney for Meerbhoye, the eldest Daughter of the said deceased, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of May 1830.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર• ખબર*

શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•રેહવાશી•મરનાર•પા રશી•શોરાબજી•ડોશાલાઇની•માલમીલકત• તથા•જેવાબીજ•કોઇતે•તથા•માંગતાંણુ•વકીલા ત•નાંયું•લેવાને•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•જુડીકેટર ની•ઓપરીમ•કોરટમો•ઉપર•કહેલા•મરના રજી•વડી•છોકરી•મેરબાઇનાં•વકીલ•દા દાલાઇ•માણેકજી•મરજ•કીધુંછેજે•મહને મલે•વારસતે•જેકોઇ•દેનાં•વાબેશતા•હોઇ• તેહનાંને•જાહેર•થાઇ*

તારીખ• ૧૮ મી•મેઇ• ૧૮૩૦

ઇ•શી•મારજોન•

વકીલ*

To Be Let.

FROM the 1st June next, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately occupied by William Hynde Esq. For particulars apply at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of SORABJEE DOSSABHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, and MERBOY his Wife of Bombay Parsee Inhabitants, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of May 1830.

H. W. MORRIS.
PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર*

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•વાલા•મરનાર•વેપારી• પારશી•શોરાબજી•ડોશાલાઇની•શબલી•માલ મીલકત•તથા•જેવાજબી• દેણિતે•તથા•માં ગતાંણુ•વકીલાતનાંયું•લેવાને•શ્રી•મુમબઇ ની•જુડીકેટરની• ઓપરીમ•કોરટમો•શ્રી•મુ મબઇના•રેહવાશી•પારશી•પરામજી•નવરોજ તથા•કુની•મુરીમાંણી•મેરબાઇ• મરજક રીછેજે• મહને•મલે•વારાતે•જેકોઇ•ઇના તાં•બાબેશતા•હોઇ•તેહનાંને જાહેરથાઇ* તારીખ• ૨૫ મી•મેઇ• ૧૮૩૦

ઇય•ડબલીઉ•મારીશ•

વકીલ*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM HYNDE, late of Bombay British Merchant deceased, may be granted to the Reverend JOSEPH LAURIE of Bombay, and JOSIAH MACGREGOR of the same place, Esquire, two of the Executors in India, named in and appointed by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, reserving the Rights of the other Executor therein named to come in, and pray for the same, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of May 1830.

H. W. MORRIS.
PROCTOR.

For Sale

AT THE

WAREHOUSES

OF

Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE Undermentioned WINES &c. just imported per *Circassian* from Messrs. James Cockburn and Co., in Cases of 3 doz. each.

Superior Brown Sherry	@ ~~Rs~~ 24	per	doz	
Brandy....	....	"	" 15	" "
Geneva....	..	"	" 12	" "
Constantia	....	"	" 17	" "

And a few Casks of Hodgson's, and Ind and Smiths PALE ALE *a* ~~Rs~~ 70 per Cask.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	~~Rs~~	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanack for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Partnership between WILLIAM BENTON, and HUMPHREY FRANCIS BOADEN Lithographic Printers at Bombay, has this day been dissolved by me.—Dated this 15th day of May 1830.

B H. F.OADEN.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA, & MAGNESIA WATER.

THE above refreshing Beverage is just imported in excellent order by the Ship *Lonach* from London, and may be had at Mr. DE GAMA'S Dispensary.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

For Sale.

A GUIDE to the speedy acquirement of the Maratha Language on the Hamiltonian System.

BY

MAJOR DAVID CAPON.

PRICE 5 RUPEES PER COPY.

To be had at the Chief Engineer's Office in Hodges's Ravelin, opposite the Military Pay Office.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO,

VERY superior old pale Sherry in Butts from G. Heathorn and Co. at 700 ~~Rs~~ Per Butt. Do. Do. at 600 ~~Rs~~ Do. Do. Do. in Hhd. at 350 ~~Rs~~ per. Hogshead. Do; Do. C. 300 ~~Rs~~

Do. Do. Do in Quarter Cask, at 175 ~~Rs~~ per Quarter Cask.

Do. Do. Do. in Six dozen cases, at 22 ~~Rs~~ per dozen.

Do Do. old Port in six dozen cases, at 20 ~~Rs~~ per dozen Ditto C. 16 ~~Rs~~

Also a few Hogsheads of Allsopp's Pale Ale, *ex Triumph*, at 70 ~~Rs~~

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

BOMBAY REGISTER

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE

ALMANACK

FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday, the 26th Instant.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

VARIOUS things the Property of an Officer proceeding to Europe. The Sporting Magazine, 19 vols. completed to 1827: La Fosse on the anatomy and diseases of the Horse. Mill's India; Mollerrelles' England and other Books, Drawing Box, very complete, with Ackermans' colours; Spanish Guiter, with spare strings; Cavalry Regulation Sword; complete sett of Dentist Instruments, with Clarke on the Teeth. Hunting Saddle: very superior Gun, double barrel Percussion made to order by MacLachlan of Edinburgh, and brought out 3 years ago; Double Flint Gun, a construction adapted for Percussion; Medicine Chest, fitted up with Veterinary Instruments and Medicine: Pocket case of Veterinary Instruments; Sett of very Superior (new) Carriage Harness; lately sent out to Order; 5 setts of Racing Body clothes do. Palanquin, and a variety of other property

---

On Saturday next, the 29th Inst.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF

Sir **THOMAS BRADFORD.**

AT THE MOUNT.

A GREAT variety of Household Furniture, as chairs, Tables, Sideboards Toilette, and Cheval Glasses, Ward-Robes, and Book cases, Couches, Argaund Lamps, Mirrors, Elegant 6 and 8 Light Lustres, single and Double branch Wall Shades, Queen's-ware, Plate and Plated ware, Glass-ware, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.

The Property is now on view;—Terms, CASH,—and the Goods to be cleared away within three days, from the day of Sale, and be at the risk of the purchaser from the time, they are knock'd down.

...e and Co.

HAVE J... RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

LIFE of Sir Thos. Munro, 2 Vols 35
O'Brien, on the E. I. Company's Charter 3

With a choice collection of Plain and Colored prints of the celebrated Greek Chiefs and other subjects.

For Sale

AT

Frith Bomanjee & Co's.

A NEAT one Horse CARRIAGE, or Noddy, just imported.—Price ~~Rs~~ 1000.

ALSO.

A Stylish new London built STANHOPE.—~~Rs~~ 1000.

FOR SALE

AT

Frith Bomanjee & Co's.

SEVERAL new CANTEENS Completely fitted up by Bicknell and Moore, for 8—4 and 6 persons—in the first style—just imported.—

PRICES MODERATE.

MEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY.

BEGS to acquaint his Customers, the Ladies and Gentlemen and public in General, that he has received from England a small quantity of MILLINERY, which is now for sale, at his Shop, vizt Ladies and Girls Straw Bonnet, and Ladies Imitation Leghorn Bonnets, Boy's Straw Hats, Ribbons of sorts, of the most beautiful pattern. Ladies and Gentlemen white and Colored Cambric and Jean Gloves and Ladies white and Colored Kid Gloves.

Bombay, 20th May, 1830.

YATES AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To-morrow Thursday, the 27th Inst.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

RICH Plated ware, Warren's Blacking, Jams and Jellies,, Dinner setts, Pickles, several setts of Dish covers, Europe Hats, Penknives, and Scissors, Glass-ware, Silver-ware, Brandy and Beer, Foolscap Paper, White and Brown Nankeen, Salted Salmon and Herrings, good Hams, Pictures, Cruet Stands, Chests of Tea, Furniture, and numerous useful Articles.—

AT NOON.

A Drip Stone,
A Green Open Carriage,
A Europe Buggy, and
A Great Variety of Horses.

YATES AND CO.

HAVE ON COMMISSION.

HAMS, Cheese, Pickles, Beer, Brandy, Europe Biscuits, excellent Champaigne, Europe Mustard and Vinegar Hoffmam's Confectionary, Garden Seeds and a choice collection of Europe Ribbon

---

For Passage to Scotland

THE SHIP

CLAIRMONT,

400 TONS BURTHEN,

A. McAULAY,

COMMANDER.

HAVING excellent accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched for *Port Glasgow* on or before 20th June.

Application to be made at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

For Passage to London,

OR THE

Cape of Good Hope

THE

LONACH,

OF 500 TONS,

R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 1st July.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE SHIP

CIRCASSIAN,

A. I.

OF 500 TONS,

G. R. DOUTHWAITE,

COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail for the above Port about the 23rd Proximo.—Apply to Captain DOUTHWAITE at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 26th May, 1830.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22d, May, 1830.

No. 184 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind Articles 22 and 23 of Section 11 of the Code of Regulations for the Quarter Master General's Department which provides for an allowance being drawn by Quarter Masters of European and Native Corps at the rate of 1¼ and 2 Rupees per Tent under the head of "Small repairs" to provide Cloth, Caps, Leather, Ropes, Mallets, Pegs and Gunnies, and directs that in future all such repairs be made Mallets and Pegs provided by the Tent Lascars attached to Regiments on a march, any necessary Expense for procuring a small quantity of Cloth or Leather or Ropes on account of repairs, being charged for in a contingent Bill on the responsibility of the Commanding Officer.

This Order to have effect from the 1st of June next.

Bombay Castle, 22d May, 1830.

No. 185 of 1880.—At the recommedation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief Lieut. F. N. Vaillant of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to the situation of Line Adjutant at Bhooj from the date of the departure of Brigade Major Crawley from Cutch to join thef Troops serving in the Northern Districts o Guzerat.

No. 186 of 1830.---Lieut. Col. Frederick who was deputed on Special duty to Calcutta, will on the 1st of June next, resume his appointment as Commissary General.

Major Dickinson acting Commissary General, is from the same date directed to resume charge of his duties as Inspecting Engineer of the Presidency and Concan, aad though the functions of that officer have been recently extended to the Doab, his Head Quarters will be as heretofore at Bombay.

Capt. Pouget will from the same date resume his appointment of Inspecting Engineer for Guzerat and Kattywar.

Bombay Castle, 22d May, 1830.

No. 187 of 1830.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the Political Department to appoint Lieut. H. Fawcett of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry to Command the Guicawar Contingent stationed at Deesa.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Actg. Sec. to Govt

MADRAS.

The subject of the greatest local interest at the three Presidencies appears to be the project of Steam Navigation for effecting a more speedy communication beetween India and England or to use the language of its enthusiastic promoters "*for bringing England nearer to India.*"

Being anxious that our readers should be put in full possession of every thing connected with this important measure, we have given publication in our columns to day to the proceedings at large of the late meeting at Bombay where, it will be seen, the proposals of Mr. Taylor met with universal and entire approbation

We own we cannot help thinking it unfortunate that a spirit of rivalry should exist between Mr. WAGHORN and Mr. TAYLOR, as we agree with one of our Calcutta cotemporaries, that it may eventually lead to chagrin and disappointment both to the public and to the parties themselves. However as Mr. TAYLOR'S plans appear on his own showing to be so fully matured, and as his claims to public patronage are so moderate, and reasonable, we think an immediate trial should be made of them lest the public interest should be worn out by delay.

At this Presidency public opinion has not yet been expressed on the subject of Mr. TAYLOR'S scheme, but we doubt not that the Madras community will be ready, whenever called upon, to lend their aid to a measure pregnant with such important consequences both of a public and private nature. In the mean time we think the public pledge already given to Mr. WAGHORN, should be redeemed, inasmuch as the two plans appear to us to be distinct in their nature and operation, and that they will not be found when tried so to interfere with each other as that the public may not derive seperate benefit from each of them.---*Madras Courier, May* 11.

CALCUTTA.

From a Correspondent we have received the following Scheme for a Lottery, for the encouragement of Steam Navigation between London and India,

The advantages (he observes) held out by the establishment of a communication by Steam vessels between the mother country and India are so generally known and appreciated, that it is unnecessary to detail them. The only difficulty now is to raise funds to give it a fair trial.

From different calculations, it appears that about £200,000 are required to provide the necessary number of steamers, &c. and it is conceived that if one-half of this sum is raised in India, the remaining half will readily be provided at home by the East India Company, the merchants and others connected with India, and the Association or Company through whom it is contemplated to carry the plan into execution.

The most feasible means of obtaining the sum proposed to be raised in India, seems to be by a "Lottery," which, from the interest of the subject to all classes, cannot fail of success.

It is proposed to raise 10.00.000 Rs. by the sale of 5.000 Tickets or Chances, at 200 Rs. each, the sum so raised to be divided into 100 Shares of 10,000 Rs. each, and apportioned into Prizes in the following or any other manner:

1	Prize of	10	Shares at	10,000 Rs. each,	is	1,00,000
2	Ditto of	5	ditto at	ditto ditto	is	1,00,000
5	Ditto of	2	ditto at	ditto ditto	is	1,00,0 0
70	Ditto of	1	ditto at	ditto ditto,	is	7,00,000
78	Prizes					10.00,000
5000	Tickets or Chances at 200 Rs. each,				is	10,00,000

The Government to be requested to allow the Bank of Bengal to collect the Price of the Tickets, and the Lottery Committee to superintend the drawing of the Lottery.

The funds so raised not to be at the disposal of those who may get the Prizes in the Lottery, but to be placed in the hands of three or more Trustees or Managers (or a Committee) *to be appointed before the drawing of the Lottery*, who will remit the whole or any portion of the amount to England, and in concert with the Court of Directors, and the India Agency Houses in London, will adopt measures for carrying the plan into execution, either through one of the large Steam Navigation Companies, or by the formation of a separate and distinct Association.

The Committee, however, will *risk* the funds entrusted to them in such a way, that the individuals to whom the shares may belong, shall not *by possibility* be rendered liable to any demand on account of them in the event of failure, though they will be entitled to share in the profits, should the scheme succeed.

This will easily be advancing the money *on loan* to the Company proposed to be formed, the interest to be contingent on the success of the undertaking—at the expiration of three or four years, (to be fixed before hand) the parties to whom shares may have fallen in the Lottery to have the option of converting them into real shares in the concern, *without* payment of premium.

The shares to be transferrable, by sale or otherwise, from the first.

The route proposed is that by the Isthmus of Suez to Bombay, or to Cochin and Calcutta, to be determined by the Managers in concert with the people at home.

Three Steamers, of about 400 tons each, to be employed on each side of the Isthmus, which it is presumed will secure a sufficiently frequent communication.---*The Govt. Gaz., May* 3.

It appears from the Singapore Papers, that we may expect here very shortly some Ships from Cochin China laden with Sugar, and bearing a letter and some presents from the Emperor of that country to the Governor General: the object of which is understood to be, to invite a friendly intercourse between British India and Cochin China. The Super Cargoes of these vessels re used to sell their Sugar at Singapore, as they hoped by the aid of the Governor General to obtain a better price for it here---a hope which is not very likely to be realized, though we doubt not that in other respects every possible encouragement will be given to the Mission. At Singapore the vessels of his Majesty were obliged to apply for the assistance of European commanders to navigate them to Bengal. Considering the alleged jealousy of all the Chinese governments of any intercourse with foreigners, such an event as that we have stated, is equally surprising and gratifying. and there can be no doubt that it will open new marts. for British goods, and pave the way for their dissemination not merely in Cochin China, but throughout the celestial Empire itself. The Ships may be daily expected.

After we had written the foregoing, and the shipping report announced, among other arrivals, that of the *Phan Bhan*, last from Penang, and we suppose this is one of the vessels of his Cochin-chinese Majesty.---*Ben. Hur, May* 3.

Some enquiries have reached us about the Ochterlony pillar, which in its unfinished state, serves only to reproach the living, instead of doing honor to the dead, whom it was intended to commemorate. We are asked if there is a probability that it will ever be finished. There was a time when we should have answered that question with confidence: but in these days of clipping and parsimonious economy, we dare scarcely encourage readers to indulge a hope that the work will ever be completed. Our readers we suppose, are all aware, that the funds subscribed for the erection of this column were lost by the failure of Messrs. Palmer and Co. and they know too well that the Military subscribers (and they were nearly all Military) have suffered since such deep indents on their incomes (as the pillar was voted long before half batta, was heard of) that they cannot be expected to contribute their mites *de novo*, so that if Government do not come forward to complete what the funds of its gallant servants begun; the column will remain a ... plastered monument of a poverty stricken army.---*Ben. Hurk., May* 4.

The *Government Gazette* of Monday evening, has published a scheme sent by a Correspondent, for raising funds by Lottery, to establish a Steam communication with Great Britain, the funds so raised to be advanced by way of loan, to a company to be formed for the purpose of carrying the plan into effect, and we suppose upon the security of the vessels add their earnings for a given period, the interest to be contingent on the success of the experiment. The sum proposed to be raised, is ten lakhs of rupees: but the scheme appears to us so visionary, that we do not think it worth while to respublish it—more especially at this juncture, when we may expect so soon to hear that Mr. Taylor has received the sanction of the Bombay Government and community to his plans. In Calcutta, little interest appears to be now taken in the subject. A gentleman who was addressed by Mr. Taylor about it, informed us some time ago, that the papers forwarded would be put in circulation and that something would be done. It would saem however, that a sufficient number of names cannot be obtained even for a requisition. The community have indeed reason to be distrustful after all the disappointments they have experienced on the subject, for unless Mr. Taylor's plan be actually so far advanced as he states, they are as near to the accomplishment of the object contemplated, as they were seven years ago, when Captain Johnstone first propounded his plan to a public meeting here. When Mr. Waghorn went away from hence in 1828. it was supposed that ere now, he would have been here in his Steamer, instead of that he is at Bombay, and has not even yet laid down his vessel, but has to go to England again and do so and to provide his depots of coals for the outward and homeward voyage. Whether any explanation has been forwarded to him why the balance of the steam navigation fund was not remitted, we know not, but from all we can learn there is no chance of its being so. The Madras fund was duly remitted long ago, without difficulty or delay.

If Mr. Taylor would be advised by us he would start his vessels and appeal to the government and the community when he had made a complete voyage. The Calcutta branch vessels should meet those from Bombay at Cochin.—*Ben. Hurk., May*, 5.

One of our Correspondents some time ago proposed the establishment of a Steam packet to Swan River. We omitted yesterday to call his attention to a paragraph announcing that a vessel of 200 horse power was launched at Woolwich in July last, to proced to Swan River and to perform trips by rotation to Hobart Town, Sydney and the Indian Presidencies. She was to be called the *Columbia*.---*Beng. Hurk. May* 6.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Establishment of the Bombay Gazette Press, having within these last few days been reduced to half its usual complement of efficient Compositors by distressing sickness, it is hoped that the Public will kindly excuse any defects that may be glaringly observable in this days Gazette.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal.....at 30 days sight. 107 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight *a* 98 per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, lling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £4.
China..... Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 26 MAY, 1830.

The *Sir Charles Malcolm*, from China the 1st March, came in on Sunday afternoon last the 23rd. Instant, having thus completed her first voyage. By this opportunity we receive no accession to our China News, the arrival of the *Red Rover* at Calcutta, having anticipated all she brings.

There has been much talking during the last few days, of various Public Offices being moved into the Town Hall, when completed. The following are some of the principal Offices, that are to be accommodated in that noble Edifice :—

The Offices of the Commander in Chief—The Accountant General—Military Auditor General.—The Civil Pay Office—Military Pay Office—The Persian Secretary to Government—General Post Office—Town Major's Office—Court of Requests, and, we believe, some others. The saving in Office Rent now paid by Government, for the above mentioned offices is calculated at upwards of Rupees 20,000 per annum. If the measure should be carried into effect, it will most assuredly attain one very desirable object, viz. the lowering the rate of House Rent within the Fort.

A meeting of the Members of the Horticultural Society took place yesterday. A very few gentlemen attended, and only one Native Gardener brought any Mangoes. The Prize of Rupees 30 was awarded him, they were of rather an inferior quality. They came from Cursetjee Dada Sheet's Garden at Chowpatty. Mr. Vaupell the Secretary read the report, detailing what had already been done, and, after sundry resolutions had been passed, the Meeting adjourned

Only the most ardent admirers of the Drama can conceive with what pleasure we read the announcement in yesterday's Courier of an intended theatrical performance, to take place on Saturday next the 5th June, the day however has since been altered to Monday the 7th, from an apprehension that many persons would decline visiting the Theatre on a Saturday night.—

For particulars of the entertainments we beg to refer to our Advertising Columns, merely observing that we think the pieces selected are likely to call forth the warmest approbation if well supported, as doubt not they will be from the arrangement, that have been made.

An Article in the January number of "THE NEW MONTHLY AND LONDON MAGAZINE" entitled "*Remarks on the present Administration,*" appears to have excited a most lively sensation, and numerous have been the enquiries made for the name of the Author, rumour says that he is not to be bought, and therefore however anxious the DUKE OF WELLINGTON may be to secure to his own side of the Question the powerful aid of so accomplished a writer, he will be disappointed, unless he continues to pursue the line of conduct, that has gained him the esteem and support of all good men. The writer thus states the grounds upon which he gives his support to the present Administration.—

"First, Because we believe his administration, resting on neither party, is free from the radical vice of both; that not being solely Whig, it may be able to redress grievances; not being purely Tory, it may desire it: and if desirous be pledged to no party against the redress. So that it may be more efficient than former administrations to attain the right ends of government:—"preserve what is good, *and rectify what is evil.*"

"Secondly Because, regarding the actual and existing power of the administration and looking to what is has already done, we believe it not only *may be* more efficient to the right ends of government, but already *is*.

"Thirdly, Because, *having the power* to benefit the state, we believe the Minister *has the desire*; we believe this, first, from one main source of his power itself; secondly, from a review during the last session, not only of acts, but words, which coming from one who has not yet disappointed us, we incline to believe: thirdly, from the station which the Minister holds in the civilized world, and which renders it pre-eminently his interest to desire only the public good, and the reputation conseqnent on effecting it.

"Fourthly, we support the Duke of Wellington, not only from our hope in his administration, but from our dread of the admistration of others.

"Fifthly we support him, because in the two great and real divisions which we conceive to exist in this country, we deem him likely to prove the best mediator, and to obtain the most for the people, at the least expense to the inclinations of the aristocracy; and (by a more than common ability, to conciliate the one without irritating the other,) to pave the way to the establishment of that great legislative truth, that that country is not rightly governed where the different classes have rival interests: and that the end of government, and the correction of all abuses, are obtained, not by the maxim "divide," but "combine."

"Such, briefly and unably stated, make the causes of that sanguine support which we pledge to the Wellington administratin. It comes from no quarter in which the temper that flatters greatness or adulates power is a common infirmity;—with the same freedom which it is given in hope should it be withdrawn in disappointment."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. Drummond, 11th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 22d.—Persian Ship Munsoory, Mullna Ebrahim Nacqudah, returned from Sea.

23d.—Ship Sir Charles Malcolm, Thos. Crawford Master, from China, 1st March, Singapore 23d March.

Passengers per Sir Charles Malcolm.—W. G. Home, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—May 21st.—Ship George Cruttenden, Shaboobin Tyab Nacqudah, to Mallaca.

Do.—Ship Futtay Sallum, G. F. Andree Master, to China.

23d.—Ship Malvina, Thos. Pearson Master, to London.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Bombay Castle, for China; Guilford, for do.; Bannerman, for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Caledonia, for do.; Lowjee, for do.; Sesostris, for do.; H. C. Duchess of Athol, and Thomas Coutts, for do.; Dadloy, for Siam; Virginia, for Bengal; and Wootmany, for Penang.

DUTCH.—Helena, for Batavia.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C Ships Duchess of Athol, Thomas Coutts, and Aberercombie Robinson.

FREE TRADERS.—Guildford, Sesostris, Othello, Clairmont, Circassian and Lonach.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Dadloy, Bombay Castle, Lowjee, Caledonia, Glenelg, Asia-Felix, Sunbury, Virginia, Samdany, and Sir Chas. Malcolm.

DUTCH.—Helena.

ARAB.—Woolmany, Nassary, and Woorter.

H. M. Ship Challenger.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, and Nautilus.

STEAMER.—Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Poona, on Wednesday the 12th Instant, by the Revd. Randall Ward, Lieut. James H. Murray Martin, Horse Artillery, to Mary, third daughter of the late Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq. Advocate General of Bombay.

DEATHS.—At Woodgreen, Mazagon, on Monday the 24th instant, the infant son of John Wedderburn, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, aged six days.

On the 15th Inst. after a severe and protracted illness, Robert Finlay, Esq. aged 28 years, of the Firm of Ritchie, Finlay & Co. and fourth son of Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward Esquire, Argyleshire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 10th.—Brig Dolphin, Captain J. W. Williams, from Vizagapatam, 17th April.

11th.—Bark Caledonia, T. L. Symers, from Calingapatam, 22d April.

12th.—Bark Eliza Ann, J. Poulson, from Pondichery.

DEPARTURES.—May 10th.—Ship Jean Henry, Capt. Baudine for Calcutta.

11th.—Brig Catherine, G. R. Hodson, for the Northern Ports.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Moira, Captain W. Bugg.
Ship Ernett, Captain Duframe.
Bark Caledonia, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Louisa, Captain J. Serjeant.
Brig William, Captain J. W. Maber.
Brig Frederica, Captain J. H. Dennison.
Brig Minerva, Captain J. R. Blake.
Brig Dolphin, Captain J. W. Williams.
Brig Sophia, Captain F. Bedonia.
Brig Marie Aglae, Captain G. Buchales.
Bark Eliza Ann, Captain J Poulson.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Madras, on Sunday, the 2d Instant, the Lady of Samuel Smith, Esq. Civil Servive of a Son.

On the 1st Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, the Lady of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, Chaplain of a Daughter.

On the 4th Instant, the Lady of Captain Majoribanks, of a Son.

DEATH.—In Popham's Broad-way Black-Town, on Monday morning the 3d Instant, at at the early age of 27 years, 6 months and 16 days, Mary Markel, wife of Mr. J. Duynavelt.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable..... 31..... Premium.
Old 5 per Cent.. 29..... Do.
New Ditto..... ½..... Do.
Exchange..... 19. per Rupee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS,—May, 1st, The English ship Ganges, R. Renner, from Liverpool 17th December

The English ship William Wilson, W. H. Burchett, from Persian Gulph 7th March, and Escapelly 24th April.

May 1st.—H. C. Ship Dunira, J. P. Wilson. from London, the 3d January.

French, Bark Jeane Gabrielle, Dumas, from Bordeaux the 13th January.

Chinese, Ship Pham Bhan, E. Montgomery, from Penang the 28th March.

May 5th.—The English Brig Adahlina, John Murray, from Liverpool 5th November.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

May 5th.—The Ship Creole, A. Morin, for Bourbon in 3 or 4 days.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Dunira, from London.—Mrs. Whiteman and Mrs. Steward; Miss Lemarchand; Captain R. Delamain, H. C. 66th Regt.; Lieutenant J. G. Lockey, H. M. 38th Regt.; T. F. Cotton, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Ensigns H. Bates, H. M. 38th Regt., H. Pigott, H. M. 31st Regt, G. Bridge and C. Montgomery, H. M. 3d Regt., R. D. Spread, H. M. 13th Regt. C. F. Trower, H. C. 25th Regt.; Messrs. J. T. Harwood, H. Coombe, and Wm. Steer, Cadets; Mr. Chas. Steer, writer; 2 Privates, H. M. 31st Regt., and 1 Ditto H. M. 31st Regt.; 76 Company's Recruits; 4 Women and 3 Children.

Per Ship Jeane Gabrielle, from Pondicherry. Mesdames Perrot, Pedre and Rosalie: Monsieur Perrot.

DEPARTURES.—May 2nd. The English barque Lycurgus, W. Crawshaw, for Mauritius.

3rd.—The Danish Brig Dansborg, J. Hoskier, for China,

Do.—The English Ship John Taylor, J. Largie for Liverpool.

The English Ship Drongan, J. Mackenzie, for Mauritius.

April 29th.—Ship Prinsep, G. B. Taylor, for the Isle of France.

—Bark Exporter, R. Anwyl, for the Mauritius.

REMARKS.

The Ship Ganges, on the 19th January, in Lat. 7° 56' N., Long, 21° 30' W. spoke the Ship Lady Flora, from Calcutta for London.

April 23d, off Ceylon, spoke the Ship Claudine, from Madras for London—full of Passengers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Monday, the 3d May, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. T. Robertson, William Luke, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Holdsworth.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the night of the 4th May, the Lady of Mr. Walter Warden, of the H. C. Marine, was safely delivered of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 5th May, Mrs. L. F. Gomes, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 5th May, the Lady of Lieut. Conway, 53d Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 1st of May, Miss Amelia George, aged 15 years.

At Maharajepore, on the 19th April, Seton Rind, Esq.

On the 1st Instant, at the General Hospital, Mr. Conductor John Pownes, of the Ordnance Department, aged 37 years.

At Calcutta, on the 3d Instant, Master Charles Robert Court, infant Son of Mr. Horatio Court, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Government Securities.

BUY.		MAY 6, 1830.		SELL
Prem.				Prem.
26	0	Remittable.....	25	0 Prem.
Dis. 2	0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	8 Dis
Dis. 0	12	New ditto.....	1	4 Dis.
4500	0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300		0 Dis

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	6	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 27TH APRIL, 1830.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway, Register of the Zillah Court and Assistant to the Magistrate at Cawnpore.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,
FORT WILLIAM, 23D APRIL, 1830.

Captain H. A. Montgomerie, a Principal Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General, and Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory.

ST. HELENA.

27TH JANUARY 1830.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 7th December last, a splendid Dinner, consisting of all the delicacies of the season was given by the Officers of this Garrison, to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, upon his return to his native land from India. Our esteemed Governor honoured the entertainment upon the occasion, delighting all by his peculiar urbanity and suavity of manner. Amongst the many Civilians invited to meet the gallant Colonel, we remarked his venerable father. Sir W. W. Doveton, and S. Solomon, Esq. both formerly in the Company's service, Thos. Brooke, Esq. Thos. Greentree, Members of Council, &c.

On the 18th December, our Fair was held at Francis' Plain, when Lieutenant William Mason obtained the first prize amongst many competitors. As in the age of chivalry and tournament, it was delivered to him by the hands of the amiable Miss D. Donna Dallas, with a most suitable and flattering compliment upon the occasion.

H. M. S. L'Espoir, Captain Greville, arrived here on the 22d December from the Cape, with, it is said, secret orders for the Government. The captain on landing, remained in conference with our hon. Board for nearly two hours; though the purport of this sudden visit has not transpired, yet the occupation of Madagascar by the French may be supposed to have occasioned it. The subsequent arrival of H. M. Chanticleer, Captain Foster, and the Cornelia, J. Wood Commander, on the 26th ultimo, and the Hecla, on the 18th January, seem to justify the supposition that some political matter cause such an union of vessels here. It gives us the greatest pleasure to remark, that the crews of all these vessels are fully as orderly and sober as those of H. M. Ships Sybilie and Medina, whose stay here was mentioned in the *South African Advertiser* of 30th December last.

H. M. S. Chanticleer, Captain Foster, upon a voyage of Science, on arriving here, took up her station at that retired spot, Lemon Valley, with the view of prosecuting certain experiments upon the Pendulum, and to avoid being interrupted by the amusements and conviviality of James Town. It is said that our Governor has already afforded considerable assistance to the officers of this ship, in some valuable suggestions and experiments which he had long had in contemplation himself.

On the 16th January a strange sail appeared off James Town, between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. with the French flag flying on her mizen top, the United States American on her main mast head, and the Union Jack at her fore. The circumstance created a very great sensation in the Island; and as soon as the officers of H. M. S. L'Espoir could be collected, she chased her, but returned on the 18th, without having been enabled to overtake her. Some persons pretend that the suspicious sail was the Hermione, and that the flags were displayed in jest.

H. M. S Hecla arrived on the 10th instant, and from being put in quarantine, sailed the next day. Her commander, Captain Boteler, died on the 28th November, and was buried at Fernando Po. Lieutenant Hardinge, from the L'Espoir, was put in command of her by Captain Greville, and two other officers from the Chanticleer joined her to fill up vacancies from death. Lieutenant Magisson, who brought the Hecla here, remains in L'Espoir. Lieutenant Hardinge is the gentleman who, *en dit*, intends, should he return from the pestiferous Coast, to lead the second beautiful and elegant daughter of our Governor to the Hymeneal altar. Out of all the officers who left England in the Hecla, only *one* remained alive, now on board the Cornelia; and of the crew, there are but 20 remaining;

Very serious and [illegible] changes are expected to take place in various departments of the Island, upon the arrival of the store ship, the Orwell, Capt[illegible] *Commercial Advertiser March*

We regret exceedingly to have to announce the melancholy intelligence that Lady Bradford, wife of Lieut. Sir Thomas Bradford, died on board the 'Isabella,' on the passage from India.

Lady Bradford had been a great sufferer for upwards of six years; but some time previous to quitting Bombay, and after she embarked, her health was apparently so much improved as to have given the best hopes that she had derived that advantage which the faculty in England expected from an Indian climate, and that she might have enjoyed some years of happiness in the bosom of her beloved children; but the Great Disposer of all events ordained it otherwise; she was attacked with a fatal illness on the 31st of January, and on the 14th of February terminated a pure and valuable life, which had been devoted to every good and amiable end, conferring the utmost happiness and every blessing upon her husband and family, and engaging the affectionate regard and esteem of all who knew her.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.—Jan. 20.

The agricultural interest, or, to speak more properly, the country-gentleman-interest, goes on complaining with much diligence and noise.

The Norfolk meeting would have a repeal of the malt-tax,—an object which, if taken alone, we have already characterized as equally useful to the brewer and the publican. Another class, which must derive more than an honest share of profit from such a reduction of our public imposts as embraced the malt-tax only, is that of the proprietors of those soils which are fitted for the growth of barley.

The relief of the malted grain from tax would be seized upon by the landlords as a precious opportunity for laying on some shillings more of rent per acre. It is no great wonder, then, that a race of gentlemen who have, generally speaking, what is called "an eye to business," should put forward the malt-tax in the very front of their grievances, or as

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that especial grievance to which they are satisfied that the redress of every other should for the present be postponed, leaving it to Providence to distribute between brewer, publican, and people, the several vexations arising out of the beer duty and the licence monopoly, seeing that *they* do not affect immediately the rent of land, or the prosperity of landlords.

But why the farmers should fight the battle of the Squires who prey upon them, by employing squire like arguments and notions on behalf of a repeal of the malt or any other impost, is what we do not understand so readily. There have been reported to us the proceedings of a meeting of the owners and *occupiers* of land in the hundred of Grimshoe, Norfolk, where vigorous resolutions were passed against the abovementioned tax, but where, also, much nonsense was talked and listened to, concerning the mischievous effects upon the farmer of the metalic currency, and the (falsely called) free trade system. What the farmers lose by getting gold for their corn, instead of paper often issued by insolvents in the disguise of bankers, is to us not easily comprehensible; or by what law of decency the farmers drag the question of free trade into their discussions, when that trade which they specifically carry on is hemmed round by an impudent and inhuman monopoly, it would be no less difficult to learn.

This one reason for repealing the malt-tax is valid, as it concerns the farmer, and others besides the farmer,—that a lowering, or rather an abolition, of the duty, and an exemption of the malting process from the annoyance of the exciseman's inquisition, would befriend the poor man in some degree, by compelling the publican to sell better beer, on pain of losing a large proportion of his customers, who might take to brewing for themselves with more facility and advantage than at present.

Mr. WESTERN is once more in the field; and always, as it seems to us, without being able to satisfy any body that he would not have saved more credit by staying at home than he gains by coming before the public. The Honourable Member for Essex appears to have got but one idea in his head, and that is one which most other men have abandoned,—we mean the chimera that the alleged decline of British prosperity has arisen from our returning to that metallic currency which was the legal standard of value and the current medium of all traffic between man and man throughout the whole history of England, whether as a Roman, a Saxon, or a Norman, a Pagan, or Christian,—an agricultural or commercial,—a rude or civilized and enlightened state,—with the single, and almost evanescent, exception of 23 short years! Mr. WESTERN thinks that money is wealth, or he means nothing: thinks that paper, not convertible into gold, is wealth, or he means nothing: he thinks that paper prices (the paper not being convertible), and prices in gold coin, would be the same, or he is the most elaborate nothing-writer we have ever heard of; at the same time that he reprobates the law making [redacted] payable in gold, as one which has [redacted] the amount of money, that [redacted] to carry on the business of [redacted] other words, to enable the landlords [redacted] their rent out of their tenantry.

The greatest difficulty with a letter-writer like Mr. WESTERN is to understand his meaning. He fancies that he has discovered something wonderful in the identity of cheap goods and dear money; and complains of money being dear as pathetically as his labourers do that bread is dear,—the notoriety of which fact, by the bye, puts an untimely end to the honourable gentleman's assumption about the actual dearness of money. We ask, is not bread dear enough? Is it not the most prodigious of all pretences, to clamour about the fall of prices, when we import from all parts of the world the first great article of human sustenance, loaded as it is with a duty in some cases of 30*s.* a quarter? But it is the peasantry we pity,—it is for them we feel, They, with their wretched wives and children, are really an oppressed and ruined people; their bodily powers are impaired, their moral qualities are degraded, innocence and cheerfulness have fled with the last vestiges of self-dependence and comfort from their humble, dwellings. Begin by reviving the once frank peasantry of England, sacrificed as they have been to the rage for enclosure-bills, for game-preservation laws, for parish domineering, for petty legislating, for enormous rents, for mechanical "production;"—restore that labouring population to its level, and you raise all above it in due proportion; for the country gentlemen, and even the farmers,—even the latter, comparatively,—can take care of themselves. We believe the distresses of the squires, at least, to be most exorbitantly overrated. The sagacity of the late Sir THOMAS MUNRO was not imposed upon by the outcries of 1822. "Your agricultural distresses" (said he in a letter *, dated February, 1823, from Madras), "do not appear to me to be very serious: they seem to consist very much in "the country gentlemen and farmers *not liking to return to their modes of life before the French war.* I should like to see a comparative statement of *the rental of the land of any one of the distressed counties, for* "1790 *and* 1820!"

* See an interesting life of this able statesman and soldier (for he was both), just published.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[FROM THE STANDARD OF LAST NIGHT.]

The Morning Papers (with the exception of *The Morning Herald*, which treats us with candour and politeness) affect to make light of our statement respecting the formation of a new Administration. We are not at liberty to reply in full to the pleasantries which *The Times* and some other Journals bestow upon our announcement. To-morrow, perhaps, we shall be able to show these parties what cause they have for jesting. At present we can only add, that *the opinion* which we professed to hold upon the subject of our announcement has been greatly confirmed, instead of being shaken, by what we have learned since. Our readers are entitled to our belief, and therefore we do not hesitate to repeat our full conviction that our announcement of yesterday is in all respects correct.

[FROM THE COURIER.]

We have contradicted many lies, but it does not often happen that we can, as in this case, trace them to their source, and present to our readers their birth and parentage. Behold the foundation for the leading paragraph of *The Standard*, and for the Second Edition of *The St. James's Chronicle!* A wicked wag met yesterday morning Sir Robert Inglis, the sapient representative of the University of Oxford, and with admirable tact selected the worthy Baronet as the fittest subject for a hoax, well knowing that nothing is too extravagant for the credulity of Sir Robert. The wag presents him with an Administration, of which the Duke of Richmond is at the head, and of which Sir Robert himself is a leading member.

Off flies Sir Robert to the office of his favourite newspapers, and, we have little doubt, pens himself the paragraph which announces the downfall of the Duke of Wellington, and the elevation of that eminent Statesman, the Duke of Richmond, to the post of Prime Minister.

[FROM THE GLOBE.]

We did not understand the meaning of this dry joke, till we recollected that it appeared on the morrow of Twelfthnight. The Protestant party, as the enemies of liberty of conscience please to denominate themselves, had very innocently amused themselves in "drawing for characters." Our contemporary was led by the gravity of their communication to suppose they were arranging their share of the Cabinet, when they were, in fact, merely dividing the cake.

A morning coadjutor of *The Standard* believes the report to be "premature." Excellent.

[FROM THE BRITISH TRAVELLER.]

The Morning Journal, in commenting on this great piece of news for the old Tories, follows it up by acknowledging that they are unable either to confirm or contradict the news; but that "the Wellington Administration cannot stand. Neither Mr. Peel nor Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald do at this moment belong to the Cabinet, and circumstances have transpired within these few days, of so anomalous and extraordinary a nature, as must inevitably lead to the dissolution of the Ministry."

To which we answer—Bah!

MORN. CHRO.—JAN. 9.

Our contemporary, *The Standard*, observes.—

"We have no objection that America should be as prosperous as her most sanguine well-wishers can dream; but we must remind *The Chronicle* that it is a State of less than fifty years' standing (indeed, with reference to the completeness of her democratic constitution, of not more than thirty years), and that it is not quite safe to speculate on the strength of so brief an experiment. When the five hundred millions, or the tenth part of them come, then we shall see whether the federal system will last. It is all very well now, when abundance of land procures an unlimited demand for labour, but when the land becomes scarce, with increasing population, *The Chronicle* is, we are sure, too strenuous a disciple of MALTHUS not to hold with that tender-hearted ecclesiastic, that the case will be materially altered."

We do not exactly see how the doctrine of MALTHUS affects our argument. It is perfectly true, that when land becomes scarce in America, the population will increase less rapidly than at present; but it does not thence follow that the condition of the people will be deteriorated. We know that in Europe, the tendency to increase has been, from the period to which history ascends, constantly repressed by various circumstances, but we know also, that the nations of Europe, in spite of all the wasteful wars, and oppressions to which they have been a prey, have been constantly improving in their command of the means of comfortable living. When the idea of a people respecting comfort have been once raised, they do not retrograde. The population of Europe has always been subject to great privations. When the Americans become populous, they will adapt themselves to their altered circumstances; but we are not entitled from experience to infer, that because they do not increase so fast they will be less prosperous. An intelligent and well governed population will always know how to regulate themselves so as to avoid retrograding.

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

Yesterday the first Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company met at the Dock-house, for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Directors, and agreeing to a dividend.

At one o'clock Mr. Tooke, the Chairman, with the other Directors, entered the room, and the business of the day commenced. There were about 40 Proprietors present.

Mr. HALL then read the notice which had brought the Proprietors together; and subsequently, the Report of the Directors of which the following is the substance:—

"Total Cost of the Site of the Docks, and of all the Works and Buildings within the boundary wall—1,933,472*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

"Value of the freehold property of the Company not required for the immediate purposes of the Act, consisting of buildings, public house, &c. and of valuable wharfs lying between the Tower and East Smithfield, one of which is fitting up for the accommodation of steam vessels, so as to afford to passengers the means of landing and embarking at all periods without being subjected to the risk of boat conveyance—115,668*l.*

"Amount required to meet the additional outlay, which it is proposed to raise by an issue of Debentures, reserving the rights of the holders of those already issued—196,995*l.*

"Of such additional outlay, the excess upon the Estimates is only 45,321*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* the remaining sums being required to defray the expence of *additional* works, buildings, improvements, fixtures, and contingencies.

"The Western Dock and buildings surrounding the same have been open for business since November, 1828.

"In the interval (about fourteen months) 816 vessels have entered the basin and Western Dock, 80 of which were from 500 to 800 tons' register, forming an aggregate of 133,578 register tons, besides 1300 lighters, with upwards of 20,000 tons of merchandize, for deposit in the warehouses of the Company. Of these vessels 448 discharged their cargoes in the Docks, amounting to 71,032 tons, which with the quantity lightered in, makes a total landed of 91,032 tons of goods.

"The capacity of water room, both in depth and surface, to admit and accommodate, whether for discharging or loading the largest size and number of ships that were ever calculated upon in the outset of the undertaking, has been established beyond controversy.

"The Eastern Dock was opened in November last for the admission of ships; the buildings surrounding the same are in so advanced a state as to justify a confident expectation that the whole will be completed by the 3d of May next, which will be the anniversary of laying the first stone; so that the work will have been accomplished in the short interval of three years from the commencement, during the half of which interval the Western Dock and buildings have been rendered available to the purposes of income.

"The earnings of the Western Dock, up to the close of the last year, are 32,022*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* which, with 3,079*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* accrued from *Rental*, &c. from the outlying property, makes the revenue amount to 35,113*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* The earnings, it is to be observed, have been derived from less than one-half of the means of transacting business which the Company will ultimately possess, and under all the disadvantages and drawbacks incidental to the infancy of such an establishment. The Directors recommend a dividend of one and a half per cent. upon the fixed Capital, 1,352,800*l.* (the interest on Debentures up to the 5th of October last having been paid), which will leave a balance of 14,926*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* to be carried to the credit of the Revenue Account for the next half year."

The CHAIRMAN briefly addressed the Meeting, and observed that as it was the first assemblage of Proprietors convened under the Act since the Docks had been partially opened for business, and as the Books and Accounts had been open to inspection and examination during the last fourteen days—a course which would also be adopted prior to each future half-yearly Meeting, so as to afford to the Proprietors the means of acquiring a full knowledge of the concerns of the Company—the Directors had not deemed it necessary to cause the present Report to be printed; but if it was the opinion of the Meeting that it ought to be circulated amongst the Proprietors, their wishes should be immediately complied with. The Chairman then stated that he was ready to afford further information upon the affairs of the Company, if desired by any of the Proprietors, and proceeded to invite the attention of the Meeting to some details, for the purpose of showing that the trade of the Port duly appreciated the advantages of proximity to the seat of business; and also that the prejudice, of which they had heard so much, against bringing large ships above the Pool to unload, was rapidly diminishing. From the report which had been read, it appeared that eighty ships, between 300 tons and 800 tons' register, had entered the St. Katharine Docks during the last year, and he might add, without the slightest difficulty. Upon comparing the average register tonnage of the size of vessels which entered the London Dock in the year 1824, the period when the application for the St. Katharine Duck Act was first made to Parliament, with the like tonnage of the shipping which entered the St. Katherine Docks during the last year, an increase of such tonnage had taken place of upwards of thirty per cent.; and that the trade was gradually drawing upwards, would appear from the following facts:—In the year 1828, the number of ships which discharged in the docks above the Pool was 892; in the year 1829, the number increased to 1,160. In the year 1828 the number of ships which loaded wholly or partially, in docks above the Pool, was 422. Last year the number had increased to 984. During the last fourteen months, upwards of twenty thousand tons of merchandize, part of the cargoes of vessels discharging in other docks, had been lightered in and deposited in the warehouses of the Company, all of which afforded conclusive evidence of the advantages which really belonged to wet docks, with warehouses of special security situated near to the seat of business. This could not fail to be highly satisfactory to the proprietors, as it afforded the strongest grounds to expect that establishments so situated would, in course of time, command a preference.—Under these circumstances, it would be interesting to the proprietors to know the particular branches of trade in which the ships were engaged which had entered the St. Katharine's Docks with cargoes. One hundred and thirty-three had arrived from Russian ports; 32 from ports in Denmark and Sweden, and adjacent ports; 21 from Holland and Germany, 58 from the Mediterranean; 42 from Spain; 23 from France; 16 from the Coast of Africa and Canary Islands; 54 from the East Indies, Van Dieman's Land, Sydney, and the Cape of Good Hope; 14 from the West-Indies; 26 from North and South America and twenty-nine from various ports in the United Kingdom.—The Directors were likewise receiving the most gratifying testimony from the principal persons engaged in trade of the extreme facility and order with which the Dock business was conducted; in short the Directors had every reason to believe that they were in the highest degree satisfied with every arrangement. Notwithstanding they had had to contend with the disadvantages of infancy and immaturity, vessels had resorted to the Docks in much larger numbers than had been expected; and he could safely appeal to every branch of trade, whether, by the method adopted, the Company had not made great strides towards maturity. He said thus much as a merchant himself, and he was sure that he should be borne out by all those in the Meeting who had had occasion to use the Docks in a commercial way. Nothing could exceed the facility afforded by the arrangement and perfect order in which every thing was conducted. He might have scrupled to say thus much, if it could be supposed that by doing so he was abrogating to himself or his brother Directors any claim of merit; but he was sure that they would join with him in saying that all praise for accuracy and activity in the highest degree possible, was to be attributed to their friend Mr. Hall [applause]; the zeal and energy which that gentleman exhibited had animated those of the other departments with the same spirit, and nothing could exceed the intelligence and zeal with which they were all conducted [applause]. He mentioned this as a ground for the Proprietors to entertain the best hopes, that things would continue in the same train. Every step that they now made was a step in advance; and they had little ground to doubt that very soon the capacity of the Docks would be occupied to its full extent. Before concluding, he must notice to the proprietors the inestimable advantage derived to the Company from Mr. Hall residing on the spot. It gave a unity to the action of the whole establishment which could not otherwise have been secured, and which could not be surpassed. Mr. Hall was there from morning to night, ready to hear every complaint, to remove any difficulty, and to rectify any mistake. They might, therefore flatter themselves with possessing in this way extraordinary advantages [applause]. The Chairman concluded by moving, "That the Report of the Directors should be received, approved, adopted, and carried into effect accordingly."

Mr. LARPENT (the Deputy Chairman) seconded the motion.

Mr. HAWES wished that the Report should be printed.

It was agreed, however, that the motion for printing should be made separately.

The CHAIRMAN'S motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. HAWES then moved, "That the Report should be printed, and circulated among the Proprietors."

Mr. GRENFELL seconded the motion.

Mr. POYNDER thought that no benefit, and much mischief, would arise from such a course. He was sorry that the motion had been made, because he knew that odium would attach to those who objected to publicity being given to any of the proceedings of a public body. As, however, the Report contained opinions as well as facts, he thought that it would do the Company harm to have it get into the public papers, and commented upon.

Mr. GRENFELL said that there was nothing in the Report that could give rise to controversy. The facts there stated appeared to have given much satisfaction to the meeting, and it would no doubt be equally satisfactory to those Proprietors who had not the advantage of being present to know its contents.

Mr. HARVEY said, that one of the reasons for printing the Report was, that a garbled statement of it might not get into the papers. The docks might not always be held by the same persons, and it was therefore important that no incorrect statement should get abroad.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the Directors themselves had no wish upon the subject. They had no objection, however, to its being printed, if the Proprietors desired it.

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)